

SUNDAY MORNING.

WICHITA, KANSAS: AUGUST 9, 1903.

SUNDAY MORNING.

## Sketch of Life of General Nelson A. Miles, Retired

Leut.-Gen. Nelson Appleton Miles, who was commanding General of the United States army, is retired.

During the past year his aides, under the direction of Colonel Whitney, have prepared a synopsis of the career of Gen. Miles from the date of his enlistment as a captain in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry on Sept. 9, 1861, until the concentration of troops in Chicago in 1894, at the time of the great railroad strikes. From 1894 to the present reference made to the published reports of General Miles.

The synopsis was not written by the aides, but was compiled from official documents at the war department, orders from generals whom Miles served, and in part, from reports of Gen. Miles made of his various campaigns, not only in the civil war but in the Indian wars, against Sitting Bull, Geronimo and other famous warriors. It tells in the calm official language of men who were reporting to the secretary of war of the courage, daring and military genius of Gen. Miles. Every word of it is from the records, but it is as interesting as a skillfully written tale of military adventure, and tends to show the great services Gen. Miles has given his country.

The New York World presents, in narrative form, some of the stories of the stirring events in the military life of Gen. Miles, condensed from this synopsis prepared by Gen. Miles' aides, as peculiarly fitting at this time.

GEN. MILES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Gen. Miles was enrolled as captain of Company E, Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, on Sept. 9, 1861. He was then twenty-two years old. His first active duty came on Feb. 4, 1862, when he went out with a detail on a scouting expedition in Fairfax county, Va. He captured several scouts and located the enemy's cavalry and picket line. He was in the siege of Yorktown at the battle of Williamsburg.

It was at the battle of Fair Oaks on June 1, 1862, that Gen. Miles, then an aide on the staff of Gen. Howard, first saw real fighting. He took the left wing of Howard's troops, collected the scattered companies and fought all day in the open. He was wounded in the foot. It was a severe and hotly contested battle, and Miles was commended in the report of his commanding officer.

On June 28, 1862, he took an active part in the Seven Days' battles. He was a captain then, and of him the commanding officer said: "His activity was incessant. On Sunday he volunteered to cut a road through the woods from Allen's farm to Savage Station, and collecting axemen from various regiments soon made a road practicable for artillery, which was undoubtedly the means of saving three batteries."

At the battle of Fredericksburg, from Dec. 11 to 15, 1862, Miles was a colonel in command of the Sixty-fourth Regiment

New York Volunteers. He had twenty-seven officers and 488 men. During the evening, Miles received a severe wound fighting three officers were wounded and 106 enlisted men were killed, wounded or in the throat in this engagement, and was recommended by Gen. Hancock for promotion to a brigadiership. He received many commendations for his conduct in the battle of Antietam, but it was left to the Chancellorsville campaign to bring out his real qualities as a soldier.

Gen. Caldwell, of the First Brigade, in his report, spoke of the troops comprising the picket line on May 2, as follows: "Col. Miles distinguished all day long with the enemy, and at 3 p. m. repulsed with signal loss a determined attack made in two columns on each side of the road. I do not doubt that this repulse of the enemy, which kept them from our main line, was due principally to the skill and gallantry of Col. Miles, who with a single line of skirmishers deployed at three paces repelled a determined attack of the enemy made in columns, a feat rarely paralleled."

Miles was severely wounded in the abdomen on the next day. It was thought he would die. While he was in the hospital Gen. Hancock again recommended his promotion to a brigadier, and later he received that commission.

Gen. Miles took part in the Gettysburg campaign, where he had an important command, and in the Mule Run campaign from Nov. 26 to Dec. 2, 1863. He was actively engaged in the campaign of the Wilderness from May 12 to June 4, 1864, and had many fights with the enemy. He received his commission to brigadier-general of volunteers on May 12, 1864, after every officer under whom he had served recommended him to the secretary of war. He was in the Richmond campaign from June 12 to July 21, 1864, and commanded the First Brigade of the First Division of the Second Army Corps. This campaign included the Petersburg mine operations. He continued through the Richmond campaign from Aug. 1 to Dec. 2, 1864.

At the battle of Ream's Station, Gen. Gibbons was repulsed. In his report Gen. Hancock said: "Affairs at this juncture were in a critical condition, and, but for the bravery and obstinacy on the part of the First Division, and the fine conduct of their commander (Gen. Miles) would have succeeded in rallying a small force of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers and, forming a line at right angles with the breastworks, swept off the enemy, recapturing McKnight's guns, and retaking a considerable portion of his line."

Again Hancock said: "At this time Gen. Miles and Gen. Craig offered to retake their breastworks entire, but Gen. Gibbons stated that his division could not retake any of his lines."

During the operations from Oct. 25 to Oct. 28 Gen. Miles held a line several miles in length with a little more than six thousand men. For his services in

this campaign he was recommended to be made major-general by brevet.

Gen. Miles was in the Appomattox campaign from March 20 to April 5, 1865. On April 3, a few days before the surrender, Gen. Grant sent a dispatch to Col. Bowers in which he said: "I have just heard from Gen. Miles. He attacked what was left of Heth's and Wilcox's divisions at Southern Station and routed them, capturing about 1,000 prisoners."

Later on the same day Gen. Grant wrote to Gen. Meade: "Miles has made a big thing of it and deserves the highest praise for the pertinacity with which he stuck to the enemy until he wrung from him victory."

After the war Gen. Miles was appointed commander of the military district of Fort Monroe. It was during this service Gen. Miles held Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy, a prisoner. He served during the reconstruction period in the second military district, embracing the states of North and South Carolina and was in active charge during the elections in 1867.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

As colonel of the Fifth Infantry Gen. Miles served under Gen. Shofield in the Department of Missouri. His regiment was distributed along the Kansas Pacific railroad in half a dozen small forts. There were various fights with the Indians during 1870 and 1871 and in all of these the Fifth Infantry took an active part.

In 1874-75 the Indian difficulties began in earnest. Gen. Miles went out at the head of a combined cavalry and infantry force against the Indians of Camp Supply, Indian Territory. They came upon the Indians near the head waters of the Washita and had a fierce running fight for several days. This was in August, 1874.

On Sept. 9 of the same year, the Indians attacked Gen. Miles' supply train, and on the 11th and 12th the Indians harassed some of his scouting parties and killed several men. On Nov. 8, near McClelland Creek, Texas, a party of Gen. Miles' soldiers attacked a large camp of Indians routing them with a loss of much of their property.

The military operations against the hostiles of the Indian Territory were continued during the winter and spring of 1875. Gen. Miles had command of the entire expedition. In speaking of this campaign, Gen. Sheridan said: "In the campaign against the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches, the ring-leaders and worst criminals were separated from the tribes and sent to Fort Marion, Florida. This campaign was not only very comprehensive, but the most successful of any Indian campaign in this country since the settlement of the whites; and much credit is due to the officers and men engaged in it."

FIGHTING WITH SITTING BULL.

The country was shocked by the Custer massacre in June, 1876, on Little Big Horn river. Bands which had broken off from

the main body of hostiles and young warriors from the agencies went about stealing horses on the frontier and murdering settlers. It was evident from the constant communication of the hostiles with the Indians at the agencies that the supplies of food and ammunition were being drawn from those places. To prevent this congress authorized the army to control the agencies. The plan was to disarm and dismount any hostiles who appeared near the agencies.

At this time it was determined to construct two posts in the Yellowstone country. It was too late to begin operations that summer, or a temporary post was built at the mouth of Tongue river, and Miles, with the Fifth Infantry, was sent to occupy it.

A wagon train coming to this camp was attacked by Indians and forced to turn back. It started again with a heavy escort for Gen. Miles under command of Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis. Eight hundred warriors attacked the train on Oct. 15, near Spring Creek. The escort was strong enough to hold them off until Clear Creek was reached, from which place the train had turned back on its first expedition. The Indians made a most determined attack. They fired the prairie, and the wagons had to advance through the flames. The fight lasted all day and that night.

Next day an Indian runner approached and left on a hill a letter from Sitting Bull, the great war chief. The letter was dated Yellowstone, and read:

"I want to know what you were doing traveling on this road. You scare all the buffaloes away. I want to hunt in this place. I want you to turn back from here. If you don't I will fight you again. I want you to leave what you have got here and turn back from here. I am your friend."

SITTING BULL.

"P. S.—I mean all the rations you have got and some powder. Wish you would write as soon as you can."

Col. Otis sent out a scout named Jackson with a reply stating that he intended to take his train through to Gen. Miles, and that he would give Sitting Bull a fight any time he desired one. The Indians kept up fire at long range while the train proceeded, but after a mile or two Indians approached with a flag of truce. They said they were tired, hungry, tired of war and wanted peace.

Sitting Bull wanted to meet Col. Otis outside of the lines of the escort, but Col. Otis would not go, and Sitting Bull sent three chiefs to represent him. He gave the Indians some bread and bacon. They followed along for a time after the wagon train and finally disappeared.

Before he reached Tongue river Gen. Miles came up with his entire command. His scouts had brought in word of the attack by the Indians and he had come out to the rescue. When he found where Sitting Bull had gone Gen. Miles started after him and overtook him at Cedar Creek, Mon. Miles had a personal conference with Sitting Bull, who said he

simply desired to hunt and trade ammunition, and would agree that the Indians would not fire on the soldiers if they were unarmored.

No agreement was reached. Sitting Bull was told to come next day. Gen. Miles soon discovered that Sitting Bull wanted peace if he could have it on his own terms. Sitting Bull said he would come to trade for ammunition, but wanted no rations or money and desired to live as a free Indian. He gave no assurance of his good faith. Gen. Miles told him flatly that if he did not accept the conditions of the United States government he would be considered as a hostile.

The Indians showed fight immediately. There was a battle that lasted all day. Gen. Miles forced Sitting Bull's warriors down Bad Route Creek and chased them forty-two miles. There were one thousand Indians in the attacking party. Six days later 2,000 men, women and children surrendered to Gen. Miles. Sitting Bull was captured to the north, where he was joined later by several other chiefs. Gen. Miles sent out 434 men after him, but the trail was obliterated by snow. On Dec. 7 Sitting Bull's camp of 100 lodges was overtaken and dispersed, and later Sitting Bull was chased again to the north.

Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull continued to make trouble. Early in January, 1877, Gen. Miles, with a force of 436 officers and men and two pieces of artillery, moved out against Crazy Horse. There were two skirmishes in which there were some losses on each side. The column drove the Indians up the valley of the Tongue River until the night of Jan. 7, when a young warrior and seven Cheyenne women and children were captured. These women and children were relatives of the head men of the tribes.

Next morning 600 warriors came to rescue them. There was a fight that lasted for five hours. The battle was in a canyon. The Indians occupied a spur of the Wolf Mountain range above the United States soldiers, and were only dislodged after repeated charges. The ground was covered with ice and snow from one to three feet deep, and during the last two hours there was a blinding snowstorm.

OPERATIONS AGAINST NEZ PERCE.

In September of 1877 Gen. Miles had a heavy fight with the Nez Perce near the Bear Paw River. A village was found in the valley of Snake Creek. Gen. Miles ordered it charged. The Indians contested the ground stubbornly, and soon retreated to the head of the ravine. A part of the Fifth Infantry charged down a slope and among the open valley of the creek into the village. The position of the Indians was so advantageous that 35 per cent of the charging detachment was killed or wounded. Up to this time 20 per cent of Miles' soldiers had been disabled. It was very cold, and there was a heavy snowstorm. Gen. Miles determined to hold his position and make no further attack. He sent for reinforcements.

Next morning Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce appeared under a flag of truce, with several warriors, and said he came to treat for peace.

It was at this time that Lovell H. Jerome, brother of District-Attorney Jerome, of New York, was held as a hostage by Nez Perce, after having been sent into their village by Gen. Miles. Shortly afterward Chief Joseph surrendered.

During the years 1887-7 the troops of Gen. Miles marched over four thousand miles, captured 1,800 horses, ponies and mules, destroyed a large amount of property and either killed, captured or forced to surrender more than 7,000 Indians.

THE GERONIMO CAMPAIGN.

On April 2, 1886, Gen. Miles was placed in charge of the Department of Arizona. He made his headquarters at Fort Bowie. The Utes, Navahoes, Apaches and other Indians of that country had settlers terrorized. Most of the industrial enterprises had been abandoned. In the year the hostile Indians had killed 150 persons. Gen. Miles began an active campaign. The hostiles were at that time under Chiefs Geronimo and Natchez.

By the terms of the treaty with Mexico United States troops were permitted to follow the trail of Indians south of the border. Gen. Miles organized an expedition to chase Geronimo into old Mexico, and placed it under the command of Capt. Lawton, who as a general was killed in the Philippines two years ago. Lawton's command was composed of picked cavalry and infantry, with a pack train provisioned for two months. There had been a raid in Old Mexico.

On April 27 Geronimo came northward, invaded the United States and killed a few settlers. The Indians were chased into the Pinto Mountains and in May were intercepted east of Santa Cruz, Sonora. The Indians retreated. Their plan in going over the roughest mountains was to abandon their horses after they had broken down, cross on foot and straggle other horses in the valley below. The troops, in order to pursue them, were obliged to send their horses around the impassable mountain heights and follow the trail on foot.

The various detachments of Gen. Miles' troops chased the Indians for weeks. Capt. Lawton pursued them continuously through the broken mountainous country of Sonora for nearly three months. He followed them from one range of mountains to another, over the highest peaks, often 9,000 and 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, through canyons and across the desert. A portion of Lawton's command was once without rations for five days. This continued and persistent pursuit discouraged the Indians, and in July there were indications that they were ready to surrender.

There were negotiations lasting several weeks. Finally Geronimo said he would surrender personally to Gen. Miles. For nearly two weeks Geronimo and Natchez marched their Indians north parallel to Capt. Lawton's column, which was also

marching north.

On the evening of Sept. 2, at Skeleton Canyon, Geronimo came in. He dismounted and came forward unarmed. He said he had many grievances. He said there had been a plot against his life and that he preferred to die on the warpath rather than be assassinated. Gen. Miles told him his men must surrender absolutely as prisoners of war, and Geronimo then brought in his camp next morning and laid down his arms.

Chief Natchez held out for a time, but finally said if Geronimo would go out he would come in with him. Geronimo brought Natchez in, and on the next morning Natchez's people joined the camp.

PINE RIDGE AND ROSEBUD TROUBLES.

The Indians at the Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies began holding ghost dances in 1890. They complained of ill-treatment of various kinds and said they were cheated in supplies; that the agents robbed them, and that it would be better for them to go on the warpath than be starved and mistreated in the agencies. They said that the new religion taught them by the white men promised them return to the earth at the coming of the millennium, and consequently they lost their fear of death. They traded their horses and blankets for rifles and ammunition. The Meadish delusion spread all over the country among the Indians. They secretly left their various reservations and held a large convocation near Pyramid Lake, Nevada.

Sitting Bull, at Standing Rock Agency, came into the disturbance. His runners traveled in various directions but more especially to the tribes in the northwest, carrying his messages to get ready for war and secure all the arms and ammunition possible, and asking all the warriors to meet in the Black Hills in the spring of 1891. He even sent to the Indians in Canada, and received promises of support.

In December a detachment of troops was sent to Sitting Bull's camp to support a body of Indian police who had been ordered to arrest the old chief. Sitting Bull resisted, and made a determined effort to avoid going with them. He shouted to his braves, and with seventy-five warriors attacked the Indian police. In the fight Sitting Bull and seven of his warriors were killed.

It was thirty-two days from the time of the arrest of Sitting Bull until the time that the whole camp of 4,000 Indians surrendered at Pine Ridge.

THE CHICAGO RIOTS.

After the Pine Ridge affair Gen. Miles remained in Washington looking after the routine of his office until September, 1894, when the Chicago riots, due to the railroad strike, caused President Cleveland to send troops to that city. In speaking of the ordering out of troops, Gen. Miles said in his report:

Continued on Nineteenth Page.

## It's Neither a Prospect Nor a Rainbow

## THE MANHATTAN MINING AND MILLING CO.

Offer an opportunity for a legitimate and profitable investment on a manufacturing basis. We have a proven tonnage of over 7,000,000 tons of ore that average from \$8.00 to \$10.00 to the ton in gold. We have made exhaustive experiments both as to cost of treatment by the cyanide process and in values recovered and find that we have a net profit of \$4.50 to \$5.00 per ton.

We offer treasury stock for the month of August only at 15c per share, par value \$1.00, for the purpose of erecting a 100-ton mill to treat this immense ore body.

The property consists of twelve lode and one placer claim owned by the company at Twin Lake, eighteen miles from the famous camp of Leadville. We have done over 900 feet of tunnel work in our ore and find that values increase rather than diminish with depth. We append a report of Mr. W. H. Royston, a cyanide expert, who recently treated a ton of our ore by this method.

We have proven this ore deposit to be mineralized throughout and are now in the position of a man with an elevator filled with wheat awaiting a mill to convert the grain to flour

Manhattan Mining & Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas.

Gentlemen—The following report of the tests made on ore, received from your mine at Twin Lakes, Colorado, is respectfully submitted:

The ore was received here as mined and was crushed and part of it roasted, and part treated raw. The average extraction of the series of tests show a recovery of \$7.28 per ton, with an average consumption of cyanide of two and a quarter pounds per ton. The tests made on the raw ore compare most favorably with the roasted ore and the extraction can, in my estimation, be materially increased by crushing to a finer mesh and giving one or two days more time to the treatment. These tests were made on ore crushed to twenty mesh and treated for six days.

My advice would be to crush to thirty mesh and give the ore eight days treatment.

From the results of data obtained from these tests and the cost of mining, as given by Mr. Sargent, mine superintendent, I should estimate it could be mined and treated for from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per ton. I have also found in my experience that in actual practice the consumption of cyanide is lower and the recovery of values higher than in laboratory tests. This is owing to the fact that in milling an ore you can arrive at the best treatment and become acquainted with the ore, for each ore is a study in itself and can be more successfully handled after you become acquainted with its characteristics.

In closing, I would say that, in my estimation, you are safe to go ahead on the erection of a mill to treat your ore with cyanide, for the tests made are certainly a practical demonstration of the adaptability of the ore for cyanide treatment.

Yours respectfully,  
(Signed) W. H. ROYSTON

Denver, Colo., July 13, 1903.

WE refer to the following gentlemen who have not only visited our mines and can confirm all the statements we make, but also witnessed the actual tests at Denver.

H. L. Resing, Wichita, Kan.  
John McGeown, Wichita, Kan.  
J. H. Lane, Wichita, Kan.  
Henry Lane, Conway Springs, Kan.  
C. A. Sheldon, Conway Springs, Kan.  
H. E. Noble, Alva, O. T.  
J. D. Share, Alva, O. T.  
J. A. Stine, Alva, O. T.  
W. A. Talkington, Alva, O. T.  
H. D. Records, Kiowa, Kan.  
E. W. Schreiner, McAlester, I. T.  
Oscar Herman, Ellinwood, Kan.  
S. B. Busck, Denver, Col.

Subscriptions will be received by any member of the company and any information will be cheerfully given to any one by all interested or at its Company offices, Rooms 510-12, Winne Building, Wichita, Kansas.

DIRECTORS: Geo. Dimond, J. W. Clayton  
Geo. W. Darling, Geo. R. Follett

OFFICERS: E. E. Beach, Pres.; Geo. H. Bailey, Vice-Pres.; L. W. Miner, Sec'y and Treas.  
C. V. Ferguson, Attorney; M. L. Sargent, Superintendent.